



Chapter R.5

Quadratic Inequality

Solve a quadratic inequality of one variable by graphing.

Ex: $x^2 - x < 12$

1) Put in standard form

$$x^2 - x - 12 < 0$$

2) Change inequality to an equation.

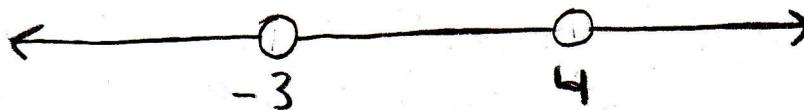
$$x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$

3) Factor and solve for x .

$$(x-4)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -3$$

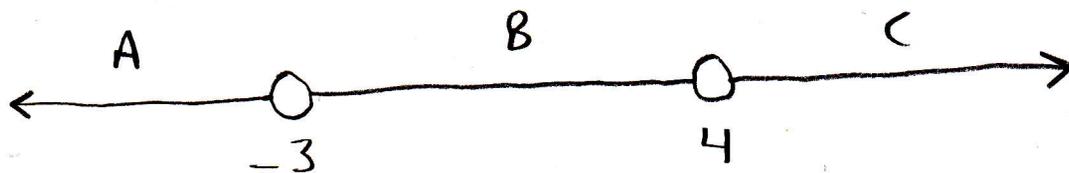
4) Put x solutions on a number line.



Since this is a strict inequality $<$, use open circle at the x points.

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- 5) Intervals will be created on the number line. ⁽²⁾
There will be one more interval than the number of x solutions. Label the intervals A, B, C, etc.



- 6) Substitute numbers that fall in intervals and solve the inequality in standard form.

Interval A: choose -4

$$(-4)^2 - (-4) - 12 = 8$$

Left side equals 8 so the entire inequality is $8 < 0$, so False

Interval B: choose 0

$$0^2 - 0 - 12 = -12$$

Left side equals -12 so the entire inequality is $-12 < 0$, so True

Interval C: choose 5

$$5^2 - 5 - 12 = 8$$

Left side equals 8 so the entire inequality is $8 < 0$, so False

cont. \rightarrow

So for Step 6,

(3)

- If the inequality has a $<$ or \leq , determine which of the intervals make the left side '-' which is done when substituting.

Then compare the inequality. If left side is '-', then we have

'-' $<$ 0, which is True.

If True, shade that interval (and endpoints if \leq). This is part of the solution.

If False, do not shade. This is not part of the solution.

- Alternatively, if the inequality has a $>$ or \geq , determine which of the intervals make the left side '+' when substituting.

Then compare the inequality. If left side is '+', then we have

'+' $>$ 0, which is True.

Shade interval as described above.

cont. →

The solution looks like this:



The graphed form of the solution.